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RABOTNICHESKO DELO HAILS BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV CRIMEA MEETING

AU111333 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Unity of Action"]

[Text] Like numerous other facts and concepts connected with life and events in that part of the world where real socialism exists, the term "Crimea Meetings" has become part of the international vocabulary. These meetings, indeed, have become one of the most brilliantly significant synonyms of socialist internationalism, they have become symbols of the strong unity of action of communist and workers parties in the countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community. These facts were once more confirmed by the friendly meeting held between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, which is characteristic of Bulgarian-Soviet relations in general, was a new demonstration of the indestructible fraternal friendship existing between our two peoples, a confirmation of the complete unanimity of views on all issues. Our two first party and state leaders held a traditional mutual briefing on their countries' achievements in communist and socialist construction, on the approach and methods of work as regards the problems of the present stage of development, and on the preparation of both Bulgarian and Soviet communists for the respective upcoming CPSU and BCP congress.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov expressed their high appreciation for mutual cooperation, which is proceeding rapidly along the lines of socialist integration in the economic sector and along the path of the comprehensive drawing closer together between our two peoples. In every sector of life there can be found convincing proof of the statement that: "Bulgarian-Soviet relations are being intensified from year to year, they are becoming increasingly more comprehensive, close and cordial." Once again the readiness was expressed to continue to expand also in the future the international socialist division of labor on an even larger scale by introducing the most progressive forms of integration and to increase the effectiveness of the countries' national economies, as well as, on this basis, indefatigably to improve the material and cultural prosperity of the working people.

The significance of the above-mentioned meeting goes beyond the framework of bilateral unity of action. Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov discussed a wide range of problems concerning the international situation. They stressed the basic conclusion drawn at the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, that regardless of provocations, obstacles and difficulties that are being created by the imperialist and reactionaries forces, the process of detente can be pursued and consolidated. The method of achieving this goal is to expand and intensify the political dialogue at all levels and to intensify and expand the contacts between states with different socioeconomic systems. This is a method that has been tested and confirmed by history.

It is precisely thanks to the dialogue between East and West that 5 years ago a definite balance was drawn on the political results of World War II and the Helsinki agreements were reached in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. [paragraph continues]

The CSCE Final Act adopted in Helsinki meant a thaw after the icy atmosphere of the "cold war" in Europe and it also meant the transformation of the ancient continent--Europe--into a cradle of detente. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria both think that this path should be pursued in the future as well, that we should follow the path of consolidating good-neighborly relations and cooperation in Europe, in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean zone.

The Soviet-Bulgarian summit meeting in the Crimea quite justifiably concentrated upon the preparations for the coming meeting in Madrid. Together with their allies the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria categorically stated their opinion. The dialogue scheduled to be held in the Spanish capital must be prepared in such a way that it proceeds in a businesslike atmosphere and in a constructive spirit. Everything necessary should be done in order to adopt practical decisions aimed at the further consolidation of the spirit of Helsinki and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov expressed their concern about the intensified tension in Southeast Asia which is due to the hegemonist and great-state aspirations of the Beijing leaders and the imperialist forces. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria whole-heartedly share the peace-loving and principled approach adopted by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in settling the relations among states in that area. At this meeting the leaders of our two parties and states once again expressed their unchanging stand in favor of consolidating and developing cooperation among communist and workers parties on the international scene. They declared themselves in favor of expanding relations and joint actions with socialist and social-democratic parties, as well as with democratic movements in the interests of peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world.

The Bulgarian communists and all our people regard the recent meeting held between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov as an important contribution to the consolidation of unity of action between our two parties and peoples, among the parties and peoples in the countries of real socialism as a whole. This meeting at the same time represents a new contribution to the great affection and respect of the Bulgarian people toward the personality and work of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his invaluable share in promoting the flourishing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship for the sake of peace and social progress throughout our planet.

STOYANOV ON U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES, BRZEZINSKI STATEMENT

AU111351 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 11 Aug 80

[By BTA news analyst T. Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)--The American military expenditures have been increasing steadily during the years of the Democratic government by an average of 7 per cent a year, instead of the reported 3 to 4 per cent.

After all Carter's solemn declarations of "honest government" such juggling with the figures could be regarded as a "silent Watergate". Probably with the only difference that in its consequences for rank-and-file America this cheating outdoes far the machination which plunged President Nixon into political oblivion.

All this would have undoubtedly remained merely an affair of Carter's administration and of the morals reigning at the top-crust of the ruling pyramid had it not concerned in a dangerous way the cause of world peace, because the percentage game conceals a monstrous growth of the American military arsenal and of Pentagon's aggressive potential.

And not only this, the (?crazy) rhythm of the quantitiative and qualitative growth of America's nuclear missile power is directly linked with the evolution of the U.S. military doctrine along lines of adventurism. The PEACE AND FREEDOM magazine wrote in its latest issue that the "MX" missiles are intended to launch the "pre-emptive nuclear strike" and are directly threatening the Soviet Union.

The deployment of the new rocket missile system will require expenditures to the tune of 60,000 to 100,000 million dollars in the next two decades, excluding the production costs of the rockets.

Apparently the moment is ripe when the quantity of weapons and arms is starting a dangerous evolution of Washington's strategical thinking. Comprehended or felt intuitively by the Pentagon's allies, this moment is sowing anxiety among them from West Europe and to Japan.

Brzezinski's reassurances in connection with the new nuclear strategy, approved by Carter on August 6, do not seem to have comforted anybody.

Anxiety is escalating in the broad public strata of the United States, too. After his four-year stay in the White House Carter's words "Have faith in me..." are evoking only scepticism.

Against such a background the juggling with the military expenditure figures looms out as a sinister Watergate threatening detente and world peace, not only the faith in the White House.

TANCHEV MEETS NORWEGIAN CENTER PARTY OFFICIAL JACOBSEN

AU111911 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BNAU, first deputy chairman of the State Council, received Johan Jacobsen, chairman of the Norwegian Center Party, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BNAU.

They held a talk on expanding relations and cooperation between the BNAU and the Norwegian Center Party, relations which are contributing to the development of mutual relations between Bulgaria and Norway.

The two sides stressed the significance of the recent international meeting and dialogue held in Sofia on the subject of detente and expressed the resolve of their two parties to contribute in the future to the cohesion of peasant parties and affiliated democratic parties and movements in the struggle to consolidate detente and for disarmament, peace and cooperation in the spirit of the final Helsinki documents.

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Andreev Atanasov, member of the BNAU Permanent Board and Bulgarian ambassador to Norway, and by Ivan Kaludov, BNAU Permanent Board member and chairman of the Varna Okrug BNAU leadership.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PCF POLITBURO MEMBER PIQUET

AU111921 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Aug (BTA)--Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Dimitur Stanishev met the member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party Rene Piquet who is here on holiday. During the talks, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were dwelt upon.

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

AU111926 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Aug (BTA)--Minister of Electronics and Electrical Engineering Vasil Khubchev and Minister of the Electronic Industry of the USSR Aleksandr Shokin signed a complex programme here this evening. The programme covers the development of specialization and joint production in the field of computer techniques between the two countries up to 1990. They also signed an agreement on techno-scientific cooperation for the 1981-1985 period.

Today member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP Ognyan Doynov received Minister Shokin. Talks were held on some questions pertaining to the development of electronics and the future contacts between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in this field.

The Soviet minister who has been visiting Bulgaria for a week now at the invitation of the government, was shown round enterprises and institutes of the electronics and electrical engineering in Sofia, Pazardzhik, Botevgrad and Stara Zagora. During the visit there were discussed the basic matters of further deepening the cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of electronic products.

MILITARY TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE OPEN IN SOFIA 11 AUGUST

AU111919 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Aug (BTA)--Talks were held here between a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army, led by member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister of National Defence Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and the delegation of the armed forces of the standing Political Committee of the CC of the Frelimo party and Minister of National Defence Alberto Joaquim Chipande. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MALTA SIGNED

AU111929 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Varna, 11 Aug (BTA)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and Mrs Agatha Barbara, minister of labour, culture and social care of Malta, signed a cultural cooperation agreement between the governments of the two states here today. The document will promote the development of cooperation in the sphere of culture, education, science, sport, tourism, and the all-round development of relations between Bulgaria and Malta in the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Mrs Agatha Barbara who is on a visit to Bulgaria as head of a delegation, arrived here today.

Before signing the document she met Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova. The guest was made familiar with the development and aims of Bulgaria's cultural policy and with the programme of the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian State. Mrs Agatha Barbara also visited some historical and cultural monuments in the town of Varna.

BROADCASTING COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM SIGNED

AU111950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] On 11 August in Sofia a working protocol on cooperation between Bulgarian radio and television and the Committee on Radio and Television of the SRV Council of Ministers for the period of 1980-82 was signed.

On the Bulgarian side the documents were signed by Boyan Traykov, director general of Bulgarian radio, and Kirial Vasilev, deputy director general of Bulgarian television; on the Vietnamese side by (Nguyen Van Huong) deputy chairman of the Committee on Radio.

Comrade Boyan Traykov spoke at the ceremony and stressed the vitality of the developing cooperation between the two countries in the areas of radio and television and their great significance in acquainting the two peoples with each other.

(Nguyen Van Huong) said that the documents envisage an increasing exchange of programs and broadcasts reflecting the political, economic, social and cultural development of the two countries.

STANKO TUDOROV VISITS DEVNYA PLANT 11 AUGUST

AU111930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] On 11 August Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and first secretary of the BCP Varna Okrug Committee, visited the Devnka industrial complex.

Stoyko Lechev, first secretary of the BCP city committee and Boris Chakalov, general director of the Devnya industrial complex, informed the chairman of the Council of Ministers on plan implementation. Issues pertaining to further developing industry, construction and transportation, as well as the initiatives of the Devnya working collectives on worthily greeting the 12th BCP Congress were discussed.

KUBADINSKI CHAIRS PEACE PARLIAMENT PREPARATORY MEETING

AU111905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The Organizational Bureau of the National Preparatory Committee for the Peoples World Peace Parliament held a meeting in Sofia yesterday.

Under the leadership of Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the Preparatory Committee, issues concerning preparation of the Peoples World Peace Parliament were discussed at the meeting. The parliament is scheduled to take place in Sofia 23-27 September 1980.

The hitherto accomplished preparatory work was approved and recommendations were submitted in connection with intensifying the organizational-political work to ensure excellent preparation for this exceptionally important event.

DRAFT BILL ON U.S. MONITORING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES SCORED

AU111430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 80 p 6

[Article signed (MC): "Green Light for Washington's Operation; America's Big Ear"]

[Text] At the end of July, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives approved a draft bill which gives the U.S. President the right to not inform legislators beforehand about secret operations which are "particularly important in defense of the country's national security."

This is another step on the path of "freeing" the U.S. intelligence and espionage services of any congressional control. According to CIA Director S. Turner, allegedly, it was this type of control that more than once caused scandals and thwarted American spies when carrying out operations outside the United States. The attempt to relieve the American intelligence service of control in the name of increasing the "effectiveness" of that "work" has come from the White House, which has great interest in having its power and political interests implemented also with means other than just the legal ones. To express it more accurately: Where official Washington cannot appear, or where all instruments of pressure of the American foreign policy fail, the CIA turns up with its extensive network of various "specialists" in political assassinations, murders and coups d'etat. CIA Director S. Turner expressed it accurately when he said that the CIA's secret operations are being directly ordered by the White House and by the National Security Council with the President himself presiding over them--and this to a greater extent than ever before.

Carter is namely trying--precisely in connection with the public's growing dissatisfaction with his foreign policy--to have an ever greater personal influence on intelligence activities. Therefore he is trying to acquire the legal right to keep concealed from Congress and the American public those secret operations that fully correspond to his gambling foreign policy, one example of which is the recent unsuccessful action in Iran, which in the future would be a part of these "secret operations."

The interest of the American intelligence service and "special services" is not concentrated only on the developing and socialist countries and the so-called areas of U.S. strategic interest; it also pays attention to Washington's NATO **allies**. This is attested to by an article published in the NEW STATESMAN, devoted to American systems of electric espionage in various West European countries.

These systems include also one of the largest monitoring centers that the United States has built in the British Isles at Menuit Hill in cooperation with the British intelligence service. This center not only monitors radio broadcasts, but also telephones and teletypes in Britain and other West European countries. The subject of its interest are not only communists, trade unionists, peace movement activists and practically all progressive organizations, but also information of a military and political character and so forth.

Some 800 Americans are working in this nest of electronic espionage, which the press dubbed "America's big ear." But Menuit Hill is only a part of the extensive American espionage network "Project Wideband Extraction," whose information is transmitted to the headquarters of the U.S. National Security Agency in San Antonio, Texas. Other European centers are operating in the FRG, Italy and Spain.

Thus the draft bill approved by the American Congress gives the "green light" to this activity, opens the door for Washington's other dangerous "secret operations," makes it possible to escalate the U.S. interference in other states' affairs and escalates the gambling foreign policy of the White House.

VECERNIK VIEWS 'DANGEROUS' SHIFT IN U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

AU111352 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 7 Aug 80 p 2

["IY"-signed commentary in the column "A Topical Word": "Contrasting Strategies"]

[Text] The world public has received news of two new strategies. The first is not quite new, yet it has lost nothing of its topicality. It is only dressed in a new cloak tailored by the delegates to the Hiroshima conference on banning nuclear weapons in the form of an appeal bearing the name of this Japanese city--the target of the first atomic bomb. The second strategy was born precisely in the country which developed this terrible weapon and tested its effect on people, without learning any lesson from it. Reports have been made public in the United States concerning a new concept of the conduct of a nuclear war against the Soviet Union. The new strategy, the elaboration of which has been discussed for a long time, yet without its specific contents being revealed, has thus seen the light of day. What is it all about, in fact? It is an expression of the acknowledgement of the impossibility of winning a war by means of a one-strike nuclear attack on targets on Soviet territory. That is why the United States ought to prepare itself for a nuclear war of a longer-term nature. The Presidential Directive No 59, which, according to the New York TIMES, was signed recently by James Carter, literally states that American nuclear missiles are to be aimed primarily against the adversary's military targets while "the United States must ensure for itself sufficient capacity to be able to destroy Soviet cities and industry and endanger the leading Soviet officials." This objective makes it clear why the Pentagon is claiming with such urgency tens of billions for new intercontinental missiles, not only land-based but also sea-launched, new medium-range missiles, cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons carriers, as well as miscellaneous auxiliary systems for targeting. However, this new strategy, which clearly bears the stamp of Z. Brzezinski and H. Brown, has its flaws. First of all, not only does it not lower the nuclear threshold, it does quite the contrary; and precisely this is the target of the initial criticism by prominent American experts, experts who can in no way be accused of being well-disposed towards communism. Besides, it also entails excessively high financial costs without yielding the corresponding military effect. At the same time the implementation of this strategy could become the impetus for a new round of armament, at a time when the world demands realistic steps in the opposite direction. The White House is apparently aware of these weak spots as it does not want to reveal details now, on the eve of the Democratic convention, but only in the second half of August. These dangerous plans thus again confirm the topicality of an untiring struggle for peace and disarmament. They demonstrate clearly which of the two strategies is beneficial for mankind and which must become the target of the resolute resistance of all enemies of war, particularly nuclear war.

ASPECTS OF CRIMEA TALKS, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES DISCUSSED

AU112001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Unshakably in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] The summer meetings in Crimea between the highest party and state representatives of the CSSR and USSR, Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, have become--just as the parallel meetings of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with the highest representatives of other fraternal ccuntries--an unseparable traditional part of their mutual meetings and contacts, contributing to the development of cooperation among the Warsaw Pact member countries.

All these meetings concerned the socialist countries' cooperation in the solution of problems connected with socialist and communist construction and the coordination of their course of action in the international arena in the present complicated foreign political situation.

In assessing present developments in the world Comrades Husak and Brezhnev noted that in their vociferous attack against the policy of relaxation of international tension the imperialist forces are beginning to expend themselves.

The seventies are justly regarded as a decade of successfully limiting the threat of the outbreak of a new military conflict on our planet. The countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union have achieved considerable successes in the international arena in asserting the policy of relaxing and lessening tension based on preserving the equilibrium of forces in the world. The reactionary forces, especially in NATO, have again embarked on the path of further escalating the feverish pursuit of armament with the aim of acquiring military supremacy. They grossly interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and suppress the nations' struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

The most virulent attack by the imperialist forces on everything that is positive in the relations among countries with different social systems was launched toward the end of last year and at the beginning of this year. The reactionary forces in the United States succeeded in thwarting the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the NATO member countries, yielding to Washington's pressure, voted for annual increases in their weapons budgets of at least 3 percent. Irrespective of sharp protests by the entire world progressive and democratic public the very dangerous decision was approved in Brussels to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in the vicinity of the borders of the Warsaw Pact member countries. And, last but not least, the starting shot was fired in the White House to signal the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to the people of Afghanistan. It was an attack which was headed by representatives of Carter's administration. However, it has far from brought the imperialist countries the anticipated results. The policy of boycotting the Olympic games was shipwrecked, and the attempt to cause damage to the USSR by barring grain exports from the United States has boomeranged against its initiators. The artificially created so-called Afghan question is also gradually receding from the pages of the bourgeois press. The voices calling for a change in the decision concerning deployment of American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, aiming at several hundred targets on the territories of Warsaw Pact countries including Czechoslovakia, are becoming more and more frequent in the West, even among prominent political representatives. The fact that this concentrated attack by the reactionary forces was warded off--which was documented by L. Brezhnev's meetings with French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Schmidt--is another success of the socialist countries' consistent, principled peace policy, a success of their coordinated foreign policy. The imperialist forces are very well aware that the enormous strength of the Warsaw Pact member countries rests precisely in unity. They have more than once employed all kinds of methods to break and corrode this unity, to drive a wedge between Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Recently they have been trying to create some sort of a barrier between the USSR and other socialist countries. They wanted to drive the Soviet Union into isolation. However, even such tactics contain nothing new. The present chief formulator of the Carter administration's foreign policy, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who used to be called "professor of anticommunism" at the time of his activity at Columbia University, came up with it many years ago. The meetings in the Crimea have again given a cogent reply to all those who are trying to disturb unity by adopting some sort of a "differentiated approach" to individual socialist countries.

It again transpired from talks between Comrades Husak and Brezhnev that patriotism conceived in a class manner can be linked with internationalism; that the vital interests of one nation can be compatible with the interests of a whole group of nations. The policy of the Warsaw Pact countries, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, guarantees for them full security and further peaceful building of socialism. Socialism has once and for all put an end to manifestations of chauvinism and to national and territorial disputes and permitted harmonious links between the individual countries' national and internationalist interests.

In the course of their talks Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the CSSR and the USSR will continue to resolutely support the cause of the Afghan people defending the gains of their April revolution.

Reaction is trying to escalate sheer terror in that country and to turn Afghanistan into a new Chile. We fully support the Afghan Government's proposals for a peaceful solution of the situation in that region. These proposals show the way ahead and display the Afghan Government's good will. The negative attitude of countries toward this appeal from Kabul deserves full condemnation. By their negative attitude they clearly showed how little interest they have in stability and peace in this region.

The recent anniversary of the culmination of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has accentuated with all due urgency the need for this year's Madrid meeting to follow up all the positive contributions to relaxing international tension and to developing cooperation among nations yielded by implementation to date of the Helsinki Final Act.

"It is a message of the present generation, which went through the terror of war, for those for whom man's fundamental right--the right to life, to peace--must be reliably ensured," Leonid Brezhnev declared when speaking about the importance of the Final Act in his interview for PRAVDA.

The Madrid meeting is confronted with the particularly important task of elaborating measures to intensify the European countries' multifaceted peaceful cooperation. A decision of the participants in the Madrid meeting to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as proposed by the participants in the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw in May, would be a very positive step.

The meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the CSSR and the USSR in the Crimea was undoubtedly another important step on the path of intensifying the multifaceted political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation between our two countries. Comrade Husak's words that "the efforts aimed at strengthening and developing alliance, cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been and will be the cornerstone of our entire foreign political activity" were reconfirmed.

The meeting between Comrades Husak and Brezhnev as well as the other meetings in Crimea have confirmed the extraordinary significance which the fraternal countries attribute to the coordination of their foreign policy. We are able to note with deep satisfaction that our views on all basic international political questions fully coincide. The socialist countries' international cohesion provides a reliable guarantee for even further successes of the socialist states' foreign policy.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON RENEWED PRECIOUS METAL EXTRACTION

AU111722 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Jan Bartok article: "Renewed Extraction of Precious Metals; Employees of the Ore Mines Enterprise Are Uncovering Domestic Resources"]

[Summary] Silver, gold, lead and copper were for centuries extracted in the area of Kremnica, Banska Stiavnica and Spana Dolina near Banska Bystrica. The mines in the Stiavnica mountain range still yield lead and zinc containing ore that is exported to capitalist states in the form of concentrate. On the other hand, the CSSR has to import lead.

"The reason is that we lack a facility that would separate the metals--gold, silver, zinc and lead--from each other. We are forced to sell the concentrate on the capitalist market and to import lead...."

Even though the foreign partner pays a higher price for the concentrate because it contains gold, such a transaction is hardly profitable for the national economy. That is why the employees of the ore mines enterprise want to contribute to better utilization of domestic raw materials. In Banska Stiavnica and Spana Dolina they are obtaining precious metals from old and abandoned dumps. In the last 15 years they have acquired about 2,000 tons of copper and 400 kilograms of silver in this way. The recycling of the Pezinok antimony mines seems to be particularly promising. "Remarkable quantities of gold and silver could be acquired from the dumps in Pezinok."

Gold and silver extraction in Kremnica ceased 10 years ago when the Ludvig mine was closed. "Under the impact of the followers of [economist and deputy premier in 1968 Ota] Sik who claimed that extraction of gold-bearing ore was no longer profitable. Our republic has thus been deprived of 50-60 kilograms of gold annually since then.

"After a break of 10 years the extraction of gold-bearing ore in Kremnica will continue; not in the old mines but in Sturec nearby, at the beginning by way of surface extraction. This year about 2,000 tons of gold-bearing ore will be extracted there. The ore also contains silver."

It is expected, in view of the promising nature of the deposit, that in 1982 10,000 tons of ore will be extracted and in 1984 twice as much. "According to experts' estimates 50-70 kilograms of gold and 800-1,000 kilograms of silver should be obtained annually from this new deposit." The restoration of gold extraction will require considerable investment.

In the vicinity of Malachov near Banska Bystrica geologists discovered "a rich deposit of mercury ore." In 2 years a modern extraction enterprise will be built there; in 1984 20,000 tons of mercury ore will be extracted in Malachov.

A geological survey near Spana Dolina has also yielded promising results. A new mining enterprise will be built there to start extraction of copper ore. In the area of Jasenie in the lower Tatra geologists discovered promising deposits of tungsten ore. Deposits of zinc and lead ores have been found. The extraction of antimony ore in Dubrava on the northern side of the lower Tatra and, in particular, in Pezinok, will also increase.

Increased tasks cannot be mastered without additional manpower. Because of better earning potential and greater social benefits an increasing number of miners have been leaving the ore mines enterprise recently for the coal mines. Every year an average of 160 miners leave the Banska Stiavnica plant alone, which represents a fluctuation rate of more than 17 percent. The shortage of housing represents a particular problem--at present the ore mines enterprise has more than 320 pending applications for apartments. Economic production units, central bodies, regional national committees and individual district national committees should be devoting greater attention to those problems in the interest of better utilization of the domestic raw material base.

BRIEFS

PEACE MOVEMENTS MEETING--In Decin on 31 July and 1 August, delegations of the CSSR and the GDR peace movements, led by their chairmen, B. Svestka and Prof G. Drefahl respectively, discussed issues concerning "mutual cooperation and coordination of their courses, particularly in the struggle for halting feverish armament and against the deployment of new American missiles in Europe." Both delegations expressed the hope that the planned meeting of the signatories of the CSCE conference in Madrid will contribute to military detente in Europe. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

YEMENI TRADE UNION SEMINAR--At the close of a seminar sponsored by the CSSR's Central Trade Union Council [URO] for trade union officials from the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, URO Chairman B. Kacirek on 1 August in Prague received the participants. The guests highly valued the seminar which will be a source of valuable experience for their trade union work in the developing countries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

CUBAN CONSUL GENERAL--Juan Sanchez Munro, the Cuban consul-general in Bratislava, today visited members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, as well as Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, in connection with the conclusion of his term of duty. The representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic stressed the devoted work accomplished by Comrade Munro for the benefit of the expansion of all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Aug 80 LD]

ENVOY TO FINLAND--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Jan Husak, new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Finland, prior to the commencement of his diplomatic tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Aug 80 LD]

ENVOY TO MALI--Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has appointed Michal Kollar as Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Mali, with residence in Conakry. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Aug 80 LD]

NEW TV TRANSMITTER--Another television transmitter of Czechoslovakia's second TV channel is being built at the 900 meter high Marsky hill in the Vimperk area. The transmitter is expected to begin broadcasting by the end of the year. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

UNHARVESTED CEREALS--In the West Slovak region 140,000 of the 314,440 hectares sown with cereals have yet to be harvested. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO VISIT 28-29 AUGUST

LD111724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--On 11 August 1980 the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Moldt, presented to the minister of state in the federal chancellor's office, Huonker, the invitation by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, to the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, to pay a working visit to the German Democratic Republic.

The working visit will take place at Lake Werbellin in the GDR on 28 and 29 August. The Hubertusstock hunting lodge will be available to the chancellor and his party.

FDGB, VISITING EXILED CHILEAN ORGANIZATION ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD082222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--a delegation of the Committee in Exile of the Single Federation of Chilean Workers (CUT), under its President Mario Navarro, visited the GDR on Thursday and Friday [7, 8 August] at the invitation of the FDGB.

During an exchange with FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch on current issues of the international trade movement, both sides affirmed their view that the struggle to secure a lasting peace and against the confrontation policy pursued by the United States and other NATO states requires the joint action of the International Trade Union Movement, a communique released in Berlin on Friday says.

The FDGB and CUT declared their firm solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, El Salvador and other countries of Latin America, and their heroic fight against military force and reaction to regain their democratic rights.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT, RECEIVED BY FDGB'S TISCH

AU111334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Aug 80 p 2

["Scottish Guests Briefed: Friendly Meeting With Secretary General of the Scottish Trade Union at the FDGB"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, received on Friday in Berlin a STUC [Scottish Trade Union Council] delegation under the leadership of its Secretary General James Milne. Central to the exchange of views were problems related to the activity of the trade unions of the two countries and topical problems of the international trade union movement, particularly in the European region. The further development of bilateral relations between both organizations was discussed.

Both sides underscored the responsibility of trade unions and of all progressive forces for securing peace, the continuation of the detente process and the halting of the arms race, stepped up by aggressive imperialist forces. They agreed to the effect that peace is an inalienable human right and that its preservation constitutes an essential prerequisite for improving the working peoples conditions of work and life.

HONECKER, SED GREET VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

AU111150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch From Berlin: "Linked in Solidarity With the Communist Party of Venezuela--SED Central Committee Greetings to the Delegates of the Sixth Party Congress"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee sent a greetings message signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the delegates of the Sixth Congress of the Venezuelan Communist Party in Caracas. The message reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings and best wishes for the success of this significant meeting to the delegates of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

We are convinced that this congress will generate important new incentives for the strengthening of your party and the struggle of the Venezuelan people for peace, democracy, national independence and social liberation.

The GDR communists are following your consistent stance for the vital interests of the Venezuelan workers class and all working people of the country with sympathy and in solidarity. Your party's active contribution to peace and detente, its rejection of imperialist incitation against the Soviet Union and socialist Cuba, and your internationalist solidarity with the struggling people of Nicaragua, El Salvador, with all oppressed peoples of Latin America and the world are greatly appreciated in our party and our republic.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the forces of imperialism, especially the United States, the SED sees the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement and joint action by all democratic and anti-imperialist forces as an urgent task. In this spirit we wish to assure you, dear comrades, that we will continue to do everything possible in order to knit even more closely the ties of solidarity and cooperation between the SED and the Venezuelan Communist Party.

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--On Monday [4 August], Erich Postler, SED Central Committee member and second secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received Michel N'gakala, Central Committee member of the Congolese Workers Party and Central Committee secretary of the Union of the Socialist Congolese Youth, for a friendly talk during which the guest expressed his high esteem for the solidarity and support granted the Congolese youth by the FDJ. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

PARAMILITARY FRIENDSHIP EVENT--Fifty members of the Society for Sports and Technology from Halle and Leipzig Bezirke began preparations for this year's "International Camp of Friendship" scheduled to take place in the Hungarian People's Republic from 11-22 August, which will unite comrades from the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR and the host country. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING BURMESE AMBASSADOR--Willi Stoph, GDR State Council deputy chairman and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 8 August received for a farewell visit U Kyaw Khaing, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

MTI REPORTS TISZA WATER LEVEL RISING, FLOODS RECEDING IN EAST

LD111810 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 August (MTI)--Monday at Szolnok (central Hungary) the Tisza water level measured 870 centimetres, 39 cm less than the ever highest and the river keeps rising slowly. Water in the section upwards of Szolnok is gradually subsiding. In north-east Hungary along the upper-Tisza and Bodrog sections where the flood wave had passed, workers started to repair the dams. The Tisza tributaries are also beginning to recede.

The emergency line lengths on Tisza and tributaries have been shortened. At present flood control emergency state is being maintained on a total length of 1563 river kilometres. Degree 3 state of emergency is being kept on the Tisza section Leninvaros-Szeged, in the Hosszufok region of the duplex Koros, and the Hortogaby-Berettyo channel: a total length of 821 km.

In the eastern parts, thanks to powerful pumping and to steady good weather, the ground-water covered area has further dwindled and measures now 37,500 hectares, including 10,000 hectares of crop fields.

MSZMP'S GYORI SPEAKS AT VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

LD121046 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Aug (MTI)--Among the sister party representatives who attend the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela in Caracas is Imre Gyori, member of the HSWP Central Committee, head of the party Agitation and Propaganda Department, who made a contribution to the meeting.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, he said, is watching the fight that the much tested vanguard of the working class in Venezuela is waging for the people's real interests, for creating a left-wing unity, for democracy and socialism.

Speaking of democratic transformation and of the Latin American people's struggle against the new forms of colonialism, Gyori said: "We are happy, like all the rest of progressive mankind, over the successes achieved by the people of Nicaragua, the brilliant victory of the people of Panama, their regained sovereignty over the channel. We perceive and understand that Central and South America are the scenes of important changes. The masses suffering under the scourge of military dictatorships are standing up in more and more countries against oppression, as they are guided by communists, by democratic and progressive forces. In this struggle there may be standstills, such as the military coup which has interrupted the democratic process in Bolivia, but experience has taught us that the anti-popular dictatorships, no matter how violent means they employ, can only preserve their power in the short run.

"In our times the people of Latin America want to lead their own lives free from external influence, in a state of economic independence, want to enjoy their natural resources for the building of a juster society. With this right struggle of Latin America we Hungarian communists declare solidarity, on behalf of our own country, the Hungarian People's Republic," Imre Gyori said among other things.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA--On Thursday [7 August], a 5-year scientific cooperation protocol between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences [MTA] and the MPR's [Mongolian People's Republic] Academy of Sciences was signed in Budapest by academician Pal Lenart, MTA secretary general, and academician Badzalin Siredev, president of the MPR's Academy of Sciences and honorary MTA member. [Text] [Budapest NEPSAVA in Hungarian 8 Aug 80 p 5 AU]

FLOODING REPORTED RECEDING 'CONTINUOUSLY' 11 AUGUST

LD112300 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--The flooding is receding in Poland continuously. The state of alarm is in force in two voivodships only: Poznan and Gorzow (western Poland). The state of flood alert is still in force in six voivodships, but there is no threat of flood there.

All sign indicate that the situation should further improve in a matter of days. The area of flooded and swamped farming land is diminishing rapidly. Owing to versatile measures taken, the area of farming land (mainly pastures) still flooded today is a decrease of nearly 200,000 hectares on last Monday's figure. At the peak of the flood, over a million hectares of grain fields and pasture were under water. When finally the land dries up, it is sown with forage crops or prepared for winter crops.

Work is underway on removing other effects of the flood--buildings, motor bridges, roads, and other municipal utilities damaged by the flood are repaired. Extra supplies of construction material have been allocated for that purpose. The work is progressing efficiently. Flood victims are provided assistance, especially by soldiers, young people, the militia and fire brigades.

Together with removing the effects of the flood, farmers have started the harvest. Grain crops which have lodged in one-third of the fields, and areas swamped in many places prevent farmers from using combines and tractor-driven agricultural machines, which sink in the fields. Therefore, horse-driven machines are used. [Word indistinct] that, over half a million hectares of grain crops and 300,000 hectares of pasture land have been mowed last week.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON GIEREK-BREZHNEV MEETING

AU1111147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 80 p 6

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Following Edward Gierek's Meeting With Leonid Brezhnev--Along the Road of Comprehensive Cooperation"; all capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE NOW TRADITIONAL CRIMEAN MEETINGS BETWEEN PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK AND LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR, ARE AMONG THE EVENTS OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE FOR OUR PARTIES, STATES AND PEOPLES.

The close relations and close cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, which is our most important ally and our great neighbor, have been the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy since the very beginning of People's Poland. The alliance with the Soviet Union is the bulwark of our independent existence and the security of our borders. It is also a factor in our state's comprehensive socialist development, the foundation of which is the ideological, internationalist ties between the PZPR and the CPSU--the leading forces in our two countries.

AS EVER BEFORE, THE PRESENT POLISH-SOVIET SUMMIT MEETING WILL HELP FURTHER DEEPEN THE ADVANTAGEOUS MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR STATES AND PEOPLES. The Polish and Soviet leaders exchanged information and views on the situation in their own countries and on tasks in various spheres. They stressed with appreciation the fact that PZPR-CPSU cooperation is the "DRIVING FORCE IN BRINGING THE POLISH AND SOVIET PEOPLES STILL CLOSER TOGETHER AND IN CONSTANTLY DEEPENING THEIR COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION."

The direction of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the coming 5 years has been determined by decisions to develop production cooperation and specialization in leading industries such as electronics, automobiles and ships, and to implement joint projects aimed at meeting the energy needs of the two countries' economies. Mutual trade will increase by over one-third. Such a considerable development of mutual cooperation, it was stated, calls for a precise and punctual implementation of the long-term program for specialization and cooperation, for effectively using scientific potential and for tapping the reserves still existing in mutual economic relations.

ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND LONG-TERM PLANS, OUR STATES AND PEOPLES ARE ENTERING THE EIGHTIES WITH A PROGRAM FOR DEEPENING POLISH-SOVIET COOPERATION IN ALL SPHERES--COOPERATION WHICH ALSO SERVES TO ENHANCE THE COHESION AND STRENGTH OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

The Edward Gierek-Leonid Brezhnev talks took place in a complicated international situation, in which the "fate of a new round of the arms race is being determined." This statement contained in the joint communique justifies the importance of the international problems present in the Crimean talks between the Polish and Soviet leaders. In the same way, the communique mentions that Poland having suffered the largest losses in World War II is a moral, historical and political motivation for the assurance that the socialist community states will do everything possible to prevent any increase in the threat of war. This is the substance of the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee at its Warsaw jubilee session last May. The declaration stresses the urgent necessity of stemming the unbridled development of nuclear missile potential.

THE POLISH AND SOVIET LEADERS APPEALED TO THE WEST TO SUITABLY RESPOND TO THIS EXPRESSION OF COMMONSENSE AND GOOD WILL. THIS IS BECAUSE ONE MUST NOT PASS UP ANY OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD. The statement that the recent meetings and talks between the leaders of the socialist and capitalist countries help overcome the barriers encountered by detente is important for the continuation of the process of detente and the East-West dialogue. However, no side should try to undermine the present military balance. Such attempts are useless and can only result in new international complications. One should expect that the Western governments will read with responsibility and attention these statements contained in the joint Polish-Soviet communique on the summit meeting. The communique contains a reaffirmation of the goodwill and readiness of the socialist countries to defuse the existing tensions and to reinforce political detente with military detente. THIS IS WHY IT IS TIME FOR THE WESTERN SIDE TO MAKE A CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH TO THIS VITAL QUESTION.

Regular Edward Gierek-Leonid Brezhnev meetings are an important and tested factor for deepening and improving Polish-Soviet fraternal cooperation both in bilateral relations and in the international arena. The 31 July meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding. These words are not dictated by a protocol formula. They express the essence of Polish-Soviet fraternal and allied relations based on common Marxist-Leninist ideology and the essence of the PZPR-CPSU internationalist ties.

WORKERS' CONFERENCES DISCUSS PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD112120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] KSR [Workers' Self-Government Conference] sessions are being held at many enterprises throughout the country to assess results achieved so far in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks, as well as the well-defined ways of achieving the annual plan.

In some enterprises representatives of work forces, having taken a good look at existing possibilities and needs, are amending plans for the second half of the year and discussing possibilities for more rational management of raw and other materials as well as energy. KSR activists stress the need for better labor organization, a better system of management, and better use of rationalization initiatives by working people.

Today, for example, the main topic for discussion at the Diora works in Dzierzonov was the issue of improving the system of cooperation. In the first half of this year a shortage of parts and subassemblies in the factory resulted in 75,000 hours of stoppages. In the second half of this year the works will supply more than 700,000 radio receives, including 100,000 sets for export. Following an amendment to the plan for this period, it has been decided to cut down on labor-consuming sterophonic receivers and increase the production of tourist radios, including car radios.

The KSR session at Bochnia steelworks was also concerned with efficient management. In recent times, better management of raw and other materials, including gas, coal and electricity, has made it possible to reduce production costs by nearly 4 percent.

'CRITICAL DISCUSSION' GOING ON IN WORKPLACES

LD120756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] In many workplaces, self-government critical discussion is taking place, assessing the socioeconomic results to date and defining ways of achieving the optimum implementation of annual targets. A penetrating analysis of the existing needs is being made; amendments are being made to the plans for the second half-year. In the discussions, it is being stressed many times that it is vital that work organization and the system of management be streamlined, and that better use be made of workers' initiatives.

WORK, PRODUCTIVITY SEEN AS REMEDY FOR ECONOMIC ILLS

AU111851 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Irena Dryll article: "Poland's Prospects Are Rooted in Work"; passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] WE POLISH PEOPLE CAN BE SURE OF FORMALLY AND FACTUALLY GUARANTEED WORK. OUR PROSPECTS--THE PROSPECTS OF OUR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN--ARE ROOTED IN WORK. WORK IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT SHAPE OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. WORK IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL OUR COMMON AND INDIVIDUAL ACHIEVEMENTS. FOR YEARS SINCE THE WAR, WE HAVE BEEN MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO ADVANCE AND WE HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR A BETTER LIFE FOR OURSELVES, OFTEN AT A COST TO OURSELVES--AT THE COST OF OUR SLEEP, REST, NERVES AND HEALTH. OF COURSE, CONTRIBUTIONS AND EFFORTS VARY AND THOSE WHO WORK BETTER AND MORE PRODUCTIVELY DO NOT ALWAYS ENJOY A BETTER LIFE.

We know that this truth, which has recently been most drastically brought home, must increasingly pave the way to specific solutions. We also know that in a society depending on work everything takes place within the triangle of man-work-results and concerns not only individual workers, individual enterprises and individual regions but all the people, all 35 million Poles.

Today things are difficult for us as a society and will be difficult for some time to come. A STORMY PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT, WHICH OFTEN REFUSES TO BE CONTROLLED, WHICH IS DEPENDENT ON THE WORLD SITUATION AND WHICH, IS NOT DEVOID OF ERRORS, PRODUCES TENSIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS. WE MUST COME THROUGH THIS PERIOD WITH THE LOWEST POSSIBLE SOCIAL LOSSES. THE FIRST CONDITION TO ENSURE THIS IS NOT TO DEEPEN OUR DIFFICULTIES, NOT TO SUCCUMB TO THEM, AND NOT TO ALLOW THEM TO OBSCURE A SOBER AND CALM EVALUATION OF THE SITUATION, TO BLUR OUR OBVIOUS ASSETS AND TO EXAGGERATE OUR NEGATIVE FEATURES.

In this connection we do not want to recapitulate our achievements and to confront them with the problems that have still not been solved. At the eighth party congress we did this with the help of analyses and in-depth social reflection. THE CONCEPT WORKED OUT AT THE CONGRESS AND DETAILED IN THE THRIFT PROGRAM AND IN THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO PUT THE ECONOMY IN GOOD ORDER INDICATES THE ONLY FEASIBLE POSSIBILITIES TO OVERCOME OUR PRESENT DIFFICULTIES AND TENSIONS.

IT IS A DIFFICULT PROGRAM FOR EVERYONE--FOR THE PARTY, FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND FOR SOCIETY. IT PROMISES NOTHING. THE DIFFICULT REQUIREMENT IS GREATER EFFORTS BY EVERYONE AT ALL LEVELS. To put this program's tenets in a nutshell: for the time being we must decrease our commitments. We must reduce funds for investments, machinery, imports and wage and benefits increases. HOWEVER, LET US BE FAIR: TO HAVE LESS NOW MEANS SOMETHING QUITE DIFFERENT THAN WHAT IT MEANT 10 YEARS AGO. LET US HONESTLY COMPARE AND CALCULATE OUR INCOMES, OUR CONSUMPTION AND OUR GENERAL LIVING STANDARD.

In order to preserve a balance we must counter the current "less" with activities aimed at producing better results. Less but better, or in other words: better but at a smaller cost. This is the idea of effectiveness, which is the basis of the concept of putting the economy in good shape and of the long-term program devised by the eighth congress. Fewer resources but further wise initiatives, efficient performance, and well-organized mental and physical efforts.

How do we make such general tenets more definite; how do we bring home the program of putting the economy in good shape to every individual worker, factory and institution; and how do we ensure that it is implemented in a considered and wise manner?

TODAY THIS "HOW" HAS ACQUIRED A VERY SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. THAT IS BECAUSE WE NOW KNOW THAT IT IS EASIER TO TALK IN A GENERAL WAY ABOUT THE GOOD ORDER, THRIFT, COORDINATION AND BALANCE OF THE ECONOMY, BUT THAT IT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO PUT THESE THINGS INTO PRACTICE WHEN ONE IS CONFRONTED WITH THE NEED TO SUPPORT NO MORE THAN JUST A PART OF THE COST INVOLVED IN PUTTING THINGS IN GOOD SHAPE AND TO SUFFER OFTEN PAINFUL COMMITMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES ON TOP OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF ONE'S PRIVATE OR FACTORY LIFE.

That is why we are faced with a complicated and difficult problem: How to distribute the burden of putting the economy in good shape so as to overcome the difficulties most speedily and cheaply and at the lowest social cost. How do we ensure the progress the economy must have, while safeguarding the actual living standards and guaranteeing an improvement in them for those sections of society that live under the most difficult conditions?

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WE NEED TO TALK IN A MEANINGFUL AND CONSTRUCTIVE WAY ABOUT WHAT WE CAN NOW AFFORD, TAKING THE ECONOMY'S POTENTIAL AS THE STARTING POINT. It is a good thing that such talk is now going on among many workers in many factories. However, no discussion and no talk must be allowed to upset the course of work. All talking must be in accord with the normal course of life in factories and institutions. [paragraph continues]

THAT IS BECAUSE WE CAN HARDLY BE IN A POSITION TO DISCUSS THINGS WHEN MACHINERY IS IDLE AND WHEN WORKERS ABANDON THEIR JOBS. A DISCUSSION UNDER THE PRESSURE OF IDLENESS IS DEVOID OF THE MOST IMPORTANT QUALITIES: OBJECTIVENESS AND THE FREEDOM TO EXPRESS ONE'S VIEWS ABOUT THE PROBLEM AT HAND. THE ESSENCE OF THE PROBLEM BECOMES BLURRED AND ALL EFFORTS ARE FOCUSED ON THE TASK OF DEFUSING A SITUATION THAT IS ABNORMAL IN OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM. LET US CONSIDER: GIVEN THE SPECIFIC POSSIBILITIES, CAN DECISIONS MADE UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS ALWAYS BE THE OPTIMUM, THAT IS, THE BEST DECISIONS?

We are raising this important problem because temporary work stoppages have occurred in some production, transportation and communal enterprises. It is no use mentioning names and localities because those directly concerned know them; the most essential problem from the social viewpoint is not "where" but "why". Also, what do we, the working people and the entire community, have to gain by such action?

Let us set aside intentions and excuses which, under certain conditions, are subjectively just. Let us set aside the local problems that have often accumulated for years and have caused great hardships on occasions; they are already being analyzed relentlessly and accurately. Let us set aside emotions and the sometimes complicated specifics of the local conditions that caused some work stoppages. Let us view the problem from a distance as other people do. Well, the significance of the facts and the internal and external results are identical: WORK STOPPAGES INTENSIFY DIFFICULTIES, DRAG US BACK AND UPSET AND EVEN HALT THE PROCESS OF PUTTING THE ECONOMY IN GOOD SHAPE. THEY REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES TO NORMALIZE A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Let us use our imagination and "coolly" consider what the trouble is.

In many cases we are irritated by the fact that it is so difficult to have our grievances settled. We are pained and harassed by many things: poor supplies in the shops and in factories, lines, increased prices and living costs, indolence of government offices and of factory administrations, using official positions for private gain, cases of speculation and bribery, and the spreading phenomenon of parasitism and of the newly rich who can afford anything.

ARE WORK STOPPAGES A PANACEA FOR ALL THESE ILLS? CERTAINLY NOT, BECAUSE THEY DO NOT REMOVE THE SOURCES OF THE ILLS; ON THE CONTRARY, IN SOME CASES THEY EVEN STRENGTHEN THESE SOURCES.

IF WE ARE TIRED OF SHORTAGES OF RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS SPARE PARTS, TOOLS AND POPULAR FOODSTUFFS, WE SURELY CANNOT REMEDY THE SITUATION BY WORK STOPPAGES. SUCH STOPPAGES ONLY INTENSIFY THE SHORTAGES OF GOODS.

At present the value of the entire daily production of Polish industry is estimated at Z10 billion. This production is made up of the daily efforts of all production units. If a unit fails, the results of this failure are felt in various sections of the production and cooperation process.

THE RESULT IS THAT WE HAVE MORE CHAOS AND LESS RHYTHM AND ORDER. IF WE ARE PLAGUED BY INCREASING LIVING COSTS THE REMEDY IN THE FORM OF NONPLANNED WAGE INCREASES IS IN THE LONG RUN AN ILLUSIVE AND VERY DANGEROUS ONE. WE NEED MORE THAN JUST MONEY TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION. WE NEED GOODS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE. UNREASONABLE WAGE DEMANDS AND WAGE INCREASES NOT MATCHED BY PRODUCTION HELP INCREASE THE STRAIN ON THE MARKET. THEY IMPROVE THE SITUATION, BUT ONLY FOR A BRIEF PERIOD OF TIME. The improvement is only apparently there and its presence is very short. If the improvement is to be a real, we must first produce and be productive and then talk about wages and benefits. Production first, money second. First we must have something to share and only then share it with equity.

Otherwise we will have more and more money and increasingly fewer goods.

IF OUR SENSE OF JUSTICE IS OFFENDED OR EVEN HURT BY THE METHOD IN WHICH THE GOODS AND MEANS IN SHORT SUPPLY ARE SHARED, THEN WORK STOPPAGES CAN ONLY WORSEN THE SITUATION. THE NEED TO RAISE THE WAGES OF CERTAIN SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS IN EXCESS OF THE PLAN REDUCES OR POSTPONES THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEALING WITH SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TENET THAT THOSE MOST IN NEED COME FIRST. We do not have in mind the program announced at the 9 July Warsaw session of the party-economic aktivs with regard to assistance for large families and to increases in the lowest wages and in the pensions paid under the so-called old scheme. The program, which is to be implemented in the first half of 1981, will be implemented, despite unforeseen difficulties.

What we have in mind is the needs of those and other economically weak groups. We have in mind the meeting of these needs in a situation when billions of zlotys paid in excess of the plan keep on flowing to the market. In spite of good intentions, it will be difficult to meet these needs fiscally because what is just from the viewpoint of the workers in particular professions, shops or factories is not always just when problems are viewed in a more general way. IF WE GIVE MORE TO THOSE WHO ARE BOLD IN MAKING CLAIMS, WHAT WILL THERE BE LEFT FOR OTHERS? NO DOUBT I AM SIMPLIFYING A COMPLICATED PROBLEM, BUT WE HAVE TO CONSIDER THAT ASPECT OF IT AS WELL. THIS IS BECAUSE, WHILE STRIVING FOR JUSTICE, WE UNWITTINGLY PERPETUATE AND INTENSIFY DIFFERENCES IN WAGES AND BENEFITS THAT OFFEND JUSTICE.

The issue of justice among workers begins with the evaluation of work and norms. For example, the value of work in a country that exists because of work has not been the primary issue since just yesterday. How much, to whom and for what, has been always an important social question, especially at a time when we put the economy in good shape and want to link the wage and price system to efficiency, without forgetting the indigent. These two issues have been in the forefront in the past 2 weeks.

Some ministries, especially the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry, took action in the course of implementing the program to put the economy in order to transform the system of work norms, to improve the use of working time and to tighten the administration of the wage fund. This was done during the well-known supply difficulties. At the same time--as we have reported--the variety of meats and of some meat products sold at commercial prices was expanded. Unfortunately, in both cases organizational indolence and inefficiency occurred here and there.

Let us take the norms. The evolution of a correct system of work norms--action to this end was taken in about 300 enterprises--which favors efficiency, effectively encourages effort and takes into account the principle of so-called reasonable performance, is as important as it is difficult. It requires not only expertise but also time, coolness, honesty and a feeling for the situation. Such a feeling results from daily contact with workers and from the knowledge of their views and moods and of all aspects of their ways of life. The system of norms cannot be dissociated from daily life. While correcting norms, it is necessary to keep in mind prices and the cost of living. When doing that, one cannot ignore the state of the supply of the necessary raw and other materials, of spare parts and of basic articles to the local market.

NORMS ARE A VERY IMPORTANT SECTOR OF WAGE POLICY, WHICH IS FORMULATED NOT MERELY BY THOSE "ABOVE." ABOUT 500,000 PEOPLE DEAL WITH WAGES IN OUR COUNTRY. They include those who evaluate work and those who assess the size of the wage fund: technologists from the norm departments, brigade leaders, foremen, managers and ministers. [paragraph continues]

Every one of them must have a feeling for the situation. It pays to be fully aware of it and it is necessary to be aware because the acute problem of good order and equity, insofar as wages are concerned, is now facing us. That problem calls for social attention and reflection, on the one hand, and for understanding the difficulty of the situation, on the other. THE CALMER THE ISSUE OF WAGES IS, THE BETTER ARE THE PROSPECTS OF GOOD ORDER AND OF A HIERARCHY OF REMUNERATION THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE SOCIAL FEELING FOR JUSTICE.

EMOTION IS GOOD AT A SOCCER GAME, BUT ONLY TO A CERTAIN EXTENT. WHEN DISCUSSING WAGES WE NEED FIRST, CALMNESS--THE CALM OF NORMAL WORK; SECOND, COMMONSENSE AND UNDERSTANDING FOR THE SITUATION; AND, THIRD, IMAGINATION AND THE ABILITY TO SEE ONE'S SITUATION WITHIN THE LARGER PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIETY. We must not prefer the interest of an individual or a group of individuals to the common interest. It is true that the former is closer to us, but the latter is equally important even though it seems remote.

Let us view an initial public consideration:

If everyone pulls his separate way, we will eventually stop moving forward and will begin to turn around and around;

If in a situation where we can afford less we work less, we will reduce the size of the cake that we can share;

If we fail to halt the unplanned and uncontrolled supply of money, our wallets and purses will be thicker and heavier, but our baskets will weigh less.

ONCE AGAIN: IT IS EASY TO LET OUR EMOTIONS RUN RIOT, BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THIS. IT HAS BEEN EASY--ESPECIALLY EASY IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS--TO STOP WORK, BUT IT HAS BEEN DIFFICULT TO REGAIN NORMAL RHYTHM AND EFFICIENCY. DO WE HAVE ANY OTHER PRIME ASSETS THAN OUR OWN HANDS AND MINDS, THAN WORK UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS--WORK THAT IS PRODUCTIVE, EFFICIENT AND WELL ORGANIZED? THIS KIND OF WORK WILL DETERMINE HOW SOON WE ARE ABLE TO REDUCE TENSIONS AND TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES. DECISIONS MADE UNDER THE PRESSURE OF THE MOMENT ARE NOT AND CANNOT BE THE BEST. THEY ONLY BOOST THE SOCIAL COSTS OF PRODUCTION, WHICH ARE ALREADY HIGH, WHEREAS WE WANT TO REDUCE THOSE COSTS. THE PRESENT DISCUSSION TURNS MAINLY AROUND THIS ISSUE.

There are no problems that we could not bring up in that discussion. There are many problems that we must discuss, especially insofar as the methods of their solution is concerned. But we must bear in mind that this can be done only under one condition: that we comprehend that in the present situation every day not worked in any enterprise or at any place in Poland only aggravates our difficulties and intensifies our losses in the face of the natural disasters that have struck so many areas of our country.

NO ONE WILL SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS FOR US AND NO ONE WILL REPAY THE LOANS CONTRACTED BY US FOR NO PURPOSE OTHER THAN TO SPEED UP THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT AND TO MEET THE NEEDS OF SOCIETY.

What we need now is the social and collective wisdom of evaluating the consequences of our actions. We need cooperation between the citizens and government bodies in every sphere and at every level in their efforts to improve the management system of the economy and of the state and the system of work management and organization and to remove the barriers that strangle the self-dependence and initiative of enterprises and people and diminish social energy.

THE PROCESS OF PUTTING THE ECONOMY IN GOOD SHAPE IS AND WILL BE DIFFICULT, BUT WE MUST ACCOMPLISH WHAT WE HAVE TO ACCOMPLISH, COUNTING ON EACH OTHER'S HELP.

BIELSKI COMMENTARY ON GRAIN HARVEST RESPONSIBILITY

LD112257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Wladislaz Bielski commentary]

[Text] Grain and fodder--satisfactory solution of this problem and the consequent increase in plant production will largely decide the issue of better food supplies for the market, especially meat; hence the concern of public opinion, concern not only by farmers regarding the flooding. When some grain farms were flooded the questions were asked: "Are we going to have the same problems as in previous years, with grain and fodder, and will it not reflect on cattle raising?"

It may be well to recall once again that agriculture is an open-air factory. We should always take into account nature's adverse effect on the final results. Nevertheless, these kinds of contingencies, cataclisms apart, should be looked at calmly, with a sense of realism. Clearly it would have been much better if there had never been any floods. But when we look at the losses occasioned by prolonged rainfall, we should also look at our gains. Well, on the one hand there are the 100,000 hectares of flooded farms, but on the other is the very considerable improvement in the state of this year's grain generally, when we consider the early spring forecasts. The improvement was caused by the right moisture content in the soil, and this is especially important in light soils; and whether we like it or not, in Poland light soils predominate.

We talk about 100,000 hectares of flooded land, but we must remember that this year there are about 8 million hectares planted to grain, and this gives us the correct dimension of the issue. All who should know--and this includes farmers--estimate that the harvest will be better than average for the past few years, and what is more it will be better on an area which is larger than last year.

So when we disregard the poor weather we have been having, we can say with conviction that the grain crops will be quite good even though we are being forced to harvest them by using difficult additional efforts, efforts which are connected with the need to use simple tools wherever it is not possible to use machines, with the need to dry grain in elevators, a job which is made difficult by the fact that it must be done on schedule.

This last fact was mainly responsible for the need for an exceptional mobilization of people and equipment for this period of most intensive work in the fields. This is also why it is in farming, and especially in growing crops, that even the best devised plans for manpower fail, and then it is necessary to give farmers outside help. This is particularly true with cutting grain which will not remain standing for long. It is in this light that we see the appeal for help in the farmers' work, direct physical help from the workers, troops and young people. This is not meant to be an alarm, but a public reminder of the need for joint efforts in producing bread. And above all it is a reminder of the dependence of farm results on the work of people in other occupations.

I do not want to be accused, when I put the matter this way, of cheap optimism. We all know that what is gained on the straightaways can be lost on the curves, be it in the first cut of hay or sugar beets. But this gives added emphasis to the size of the task not only in reaping whatever the soil has produced or will produce, but also in storing the crops, in disposing of crops thriftily, in rebuilding what the floods damaged.

Special and additional responsibilities arise in this situation, and this applies to farmers, agricultural service employees, and trade and production service employees. Steps have already been taken to create the necessary conditions for performing these added tasks. These measures will remain topical for many weeks to come until late autumn.

BUDAPEST PAPER ON AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES, PROSPECTS

AU111802 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Barna Varro article: "Harvesting in Poland--1980"]

[Text] In Polish villages, under extremely unfavorable climatic conditions, strenuous preparations are being made for harvesting. Poland has been afflicted by bad weather for a few consecutive years, and this year with its deluge-like rainfalls, constantly overcast days and flooding rivers is the worst. More than 20 voivodships maintained a flood protection alert, but inundation and floods caused by masses of precipitation falling in torrents from the skies have affected almost the entire country. Only the end of July and the beginning of August--when the sun emerged from the clouds and began to dry the excessively soggy ground and ripen crops--brought some relief. According to official estimates, an agriculturally useful area of more than 1.7 million hectares was under water, including hundreds of thousands of hectares of arable land sown with crops. Floods damaged 10,000 buildings in villages and 6,700 in cities. The damage amounts to approximately 20 billion zlotys.

Agricultural experts are making daily inspections of the grainfields still under water to find ways to save--if only through reaping with scythes--part of the harvest. Large machines cannot be used in these areas, because they bog down in the soil. Because maintaining livestock, ensuring the country's meat supply and satisfying export requirements depend on it, saving and storing fodder is the biggest problem. Up to now in this year alone, 4.7 million tons of bread grain and fodder, valued at close to $1 billion, had to be imported.

We read more and more in the Polish papers about how it would be possible to increase bread grain output and, at the same time, augment livestock. According to figures for the past decade, as compared with the preceding 5-year plan, livestock breeding increased 21 percent and crops increased 13 percent in the first half of the seventies. Production of crops stagnated in the second half of the seventies and, consequently, increased demands had to be compensated for through imports. Although the output of animal-derived products increased 6 percent, it was achieved at the price of increasing bread grain and fodder imports from 4 million to 7.8 million tons. Also, the area sown with bread grains has constantly decreased in the seventies. According to experts, this process must be stopped and, similar to the sixties, the areasown with bread grains must be increased to over 8 million hectares by 1985.

What prospects can be expected this year? Although great damages have been caused by the floods and rain, crops have not suffered in a large part of the country and the harvest promises to be a good one in many voivodships. The goal everywhere is to begin the harvest, which has been delayed by over 2 weeks. The Polish minister of agriculture has said, with regard to other crops, that prospects are favorable for vegetables, cabbages and onions, while there is a long delay and only a smaller output can be hoped for as far as tomatoes and cucumbers are concerned. There is less berry-type fruit than normal. Prospects are not rosy regarding the meat supply either, because--as far as can be foreseen--close to 50,000 tons fewer of live animals will be procured than planned.

The country's attention is now turning to agriculture, as gathering the harvest is not an interest of the people working in that sector alone. It is a social task. That is one reason for the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium holding a joint session. It was stressed at the session that the population's food supply and the country's general economic position depend decisively on carrying out the most important agricultural chores on schedule. Industrial enterprises supplying agriculture have been obligated to adhere to their schedules, and it was suggested to procuring enterprises that they adjust their working hours in conformity with the requirements of agriculture. Under a government decision, the leaders of workplaces may grant leave without pay to those who what to help gather the harvest. And voivodship leaders are entitled to send nonagricultural working people to harvesting activities. If necessary, plants will organize brigades to help village inhabitants.

The PZPR and ZSL leaderships have expressed the hope that the difficult task of agriculture will be supported by continuous productive work at every workplace, plant and institute.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS, IMPORTS--The value of Polish exports in the first half of this year amounted to Z25.009 billion in foreign currency. Poland has fully met its commitments to the socialist countries. Poland's deliveries to the capitalist countries increased by about 30 percent compared to the same period last year. In the current, second half-year, imports are especially important from both the socialist and capitalist countries. We shall continue to import raw materials, other materials, market goods of primary importance such as medicines, fruit and raw materials vital for the operation of our industry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80 LD]

DISMANTLING BLOCS TO UNITE EUROPE ADVOCATED

AU111641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Aug 80 p 6

[Ion Fintinaru article: "Romania Firmly Advocates and Actively Militates for a United Europe in the Name of Peace, Independence and the Prosperity of the Continent's Nations"]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech and the statement-appeal by the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the government are new and forceful expressions of Romania's concern with making an active contribution to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Five years after the first all-European conference and on the eve of the new Madrid meeting and under circumstances of a tense international situation, Romania--guided by a spirit of great responsibility for Europe's destiny and that of all mankind--firmly calls for intensified efforts to stop dangerous developments, to constantly and completely implement the provisions of the final document and to continue the process of establishing European security.

What is the aim of this process? The very concluding words of the statement-appeal reveal it: "A united, prosperous and peaceful Europe." It is undoubtedly a lofty and inspiring goal to which all the peoples on the European Continent aspire. It is, undoubtedly, the great merit of the party secretary general and president of the republic to have made a contribution of estimable value to defining the concept of "united Europe" as part and parcel of his comprehensive theoretical and practical work regarding European security. To such cardinal questions as: Why is "united Europe" an absolute imperative of the present-day world? In the name of which goals should it be established? From where should one start and by what means can it be achieved? Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has a masterly answer when he states: "There are numerous problems preoccupying the European nations and which can be resolved only by strengthening cooperation and achieving unity based on the diversity of social systems and ideas--a unity for peace, for independence and for a better and more just world."

In Light of History's Teachings

The imperative requirement for European unity or--as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu formulated it during his visit to France--the states' duty to do all they can, not in the direction of dividing Europe, but, on the contrary, in the direction of the continent's unity, follows from the experience gained throughout history and from the most obvious present-day realities.

History proves that the two conflagrations that began in Europe and ended in incalculable human and material losses began because of a lack of unity among the European countries and peoples. The policy of dividing and redividing Europe and the world into spheres of influence, the division of Europe into political-military coalitions--the triple alliance and triple entente--preceded and favored the outbreak of World War I. As the creation of various "axes" by the aggressive powers, the lack of unity of the progressive social forces--which through united action could have opposed them--were factors that determined and facilitated the outbreak of World War II.

In light of these tragic experiences it is necessary--as a primary conclusion--to take firm action aimed at the unity of the European peoples so that the horrors of war will not be repeated. It is this very pertinent lesson taught by history that is taken into consideration by our party, which--as early as the 1945 national conference--advocated: "Not a policy of the balance of forces, not a policy of dividing the world into blocs, but a policy of understanding and cooperation among peoples and states."

Unfortunately, events did not develop in that direction. Shortly after the conclusion of World War II, Europe became the main victim of the "cold war," which was characterized by the artificial division of the continent into political-military and economic groups, the existence of which brought about an abnormal nature to the natural, traditional relations of cooperation among the continent's countries, thus deeply hampering and tainting them and generating an atmosphere of distrust, suspicion and tension on the continent. The division of Europe into the two opposing military blocs considerably and continuously stimulated and escalated the arms race, the persistence of other factors of insecurity and of harming the security of the European nations, such as the maintenance of military bases and of foreign troops on the territories of certain European states--all this continuously increased the dangers for peace in Europe and throughout the world. That is why the dismantling of blocs, the surmounting of the bloc policy is one of the primary requirements for a real and lasting security on the continent.

Common Interests Should Prevail Over Any Kind of Differences

Certainly, a just and realistic policy must take into consideration the profound changes that have taken place in Europe in the postwar period, it must take into account the unrelenting reality that there are differences in socioeconomic systems and in ideological-political ideas. However, logical thinking and political judgment require that what is common and unites the peoples on the continent should be given priority, not differences. For, such constructive thinking leads to the conclusion that, aside from any differences, Europe is ONE from the point of view of peace interests, of economic development, of capitalizing on the heritage of culture and civilization and of asserting the role of our continent as a factor for peace and progress. As a matter of fact, life has demonstrated--and Romania's international relations are an eloquent example--that differences in system are no impediment to developing fruitful cooperation among nations if one proceeds from understanding the need for peaceful coexistence among countries, irrespective of system, and if one acts in keeping with its principles.

"Bombs Do Not Choose"

It is known that the European military arsenals have accumulated immense quantities of weapons--nuclear and conventional weapons--with an unimaginable destructive potential and that currently production and deployment of new types of missiles are being planned. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly stressed, including in his Galati and Braila speeches, such weapons, if used, will not choose among the residents in one or another part of the continent. They endanger the lives of all people, irrespective of their political, philosophic or religious concepts. They threaten to destroy everything valuable that has been created by the genius of the European people. It is, therefore, in the supreme interest of all European peoples and states to act in close unity to put a halt to the development and deployment of new missiles, to prohibit nuclear weapons and to achieve general disarmament, thus protecting Europe--the common home of all its residents--from the curse of a new war and ensuring respect for man's supreme right--his right to live.

Certainly, the European peoples are linked among themselves on the basis of other common interests also. They have a common interest in changing the results of their work, in deepening the international division of labor and in intensifying exchanges and economic cooperation to their mutual advantage.

The positive and upward evolution of economic relations among the European states show that from this point of view life requires not division, not obstacles and artificial barriers, but, on the contrary, fruitful cooperation throughout the European Continent without any restrictions, a fact that will, certainly, favor unity in the interest of peace. Deepening exchanges at cultural, art, scientific and technological levels would act in the same direction and thus would strengthen even more the common knowledge of belonging to a united continent, to a single civilization: The European civilization.

Unity in Diversity

The vision of a united Europe is a realistic vision because it proceeds from the incontestible fact of forming a Europe of distinct and sovereign states in which each nation has its own personality, historical peculiarities, cultural traditions and its own contribution to world civilization. Such a unity, as has been advocated by President Nicolae Ceausescu, takes into consideration the great diversity of European states, is established on strict respect for the existing social system in each country, for each nation's independence and sovereignty and for its sacred right to fully master its own destiny. Only on this basis can unity be lasting, viable and only thus can it promote real detente and security.

One can note with satisfaction that this manner of viewing European unity has been and is shared by many lucid and realistic politicians. The fact that such ideas are gaining ground in European public opinion and that they are found in programs of certain political parties and movements of different colors--from the communists to the bourgeois parties in Western countries--shows not only their importance and vitality, but also the potential for actually achieving a united Europe for peace, for independence and for mankind's progress.

A Broad Platform of Action

The achievement of European security is not only an abstract desideratum. One can believe that a platform of action has already been formulated in order to achieve such a unity. It is the Helsinki Final Act which defines the very targets of such a Europe. What is required at this point is the political will of the signatory states and the peoples' solidarity action to give impetus to implementation of those provisions and targets so that the Madrid meeting will adopt measures aimed at opening a new stage in efforts to eliminate any obstacles on the road of European unity.

The unity of action of the broadest forces for the peaceful and prosperous future of the peoples on the continent and of all peoples--this is the humanitarian message Romania and its president wish to address to the European states and peoples in a crucial moment of the history of this continent and of the entire world.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR CELEBRATED

AU111424 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs gave a luncheon, attended by USSR ambassador to Bucharest, V.I. Drozdenko, members of the Soviet Embassy staff, and representatives of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the same occasion, V.F. Mal'tsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR gave a luncheon attended by Traian Dudas, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Moscow, members of the Romanian Embassy staff, and high-ranking officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ANDREI MEETS WITH ITALIAN REPUBLICAN SECRETARY SPADOLINI

AU111935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Aug (AGERPRES)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met the delegation of the Republican Party of Italy led by Giovanni Spadolini, secretary-general of that party, head of the delegation of Italian historians participating in the 15th international congress of historical sciences.

Discussed were aspects of the development of the Romanian-Italian relations as well as current international questions of mutual interest.

LEBANESE PAPER SAYS CEAUSESCU PROMOTING EGYPT-ARAB DIALOGUE

NC090922 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Beirut, Aug 9 (AFP)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu is trying--without success--to "rehabilitate" Egypt in the eyes of other Arab states, the Lebanese daily AL-LIWA' said today.

Quoting a reliable Palestinian source, the newspaper said that the Romanian head of state had played a key role in the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue.

Mr Ceausescu has discussed the issue with Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat, who has refused any talks with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, the Lebanese paper said.

The Romanian president will try on his visit to Amman, scheduled for August 17, to convince King Hussein of Jordan of the importance of Mr as-Sadat's participation at the next Arab summit which will be held in November in the Jordanian capital, the paper added.

According to AL-LIWA', President Ceausescu will propose a new Middle East initiative based on an amendment to Security Council Resolution 242 on the rights of the Palestinian people, involving the mutual recognition of borders and sovereignty by states in the region and the recovery by Arab states of the territories occupied in 1967.

AL-LIWA' reported that the Romanian president had discussed this question with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing who confirmed that he would support the initiative only if it had the backing of Arab states.

CORRECTION TO CEAUSESCU BRAILA MASS RALLY SPEECH

The following correction to the item entitled: "Ceausescu Addresses Braila Mass Rally 7 August," published in the 7 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page H 12, is supplied from SCINTEIA of 8 August. On page H 13, the sixth paragraph should read:

"In the past 15 years alone the national income increased 3.7 times. The overall industrial production increased more than 5 times. Net industrial production increased more than 5.5 times. Agricultural production almost doubled. On this basis, the remuneration fund for the entire working personnel increased from 57 billion in 1965 to 220 billion in 1980, that is almost 4 times. This clearly demonstrates our concern with raising the people's living standard in step with the development of the national economy. This is reflected in a large volume of actual consumption, as I already mentioned yesterday, namely from 26 kilograms of meat in 1965 to 62 kilograms in 1980, meaning an increase of 2.3 times. This is also reflected by an increase in the actual consumption of milk, eggs, sugar and vegetables. A considerable increase took place in the consumption of industrial products such as textiles and clothes, which increased 2-3 times; and television sets, refrigerators and other items which increased 6, 7, 8 times in these years."

KUNTIC PRAISES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

AU111842 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 80 p 2

[Djurdjica Kuntic commentary: "Yugoslavia and Its Neighbors: Differences That Are No Obstacle"]

[Text] Yugoslavia's borders have lately provided still further confirmation of the fact that is is possible to successfully cooperate across them if there is mutual readiness and good will on both sides. The recent meetings at the highest level between Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy, Hungary and Albania and constant contacts with other neighbors show that differences in the political and economic systems of bordering countries cannot hinder the development of good-neighborly relations and friendship. There is no need to specifically emphasize in this connection how much this state of relations among neighboring countries in this part of Europe contributes to peace and cooperation in general.

The results of the road traversed by Yugoslavia in building such cooperation also indicates a continued ascending line in this respect. The high level of relations with individual neighboring countries shows that a divisive characteristic need not be their only characteristic. The fact that some of these neighboring countries belong to the West and others to the East, some to NATO and others to the Warsaw Pact and some to the capitalist and others to the socialist systems is no reason why the peoples on both sides of the borders could not cooperate and promote their mutual relations. All the aforementioned mutual visits had the common characteristic of strengthening the policy of good neighborliness based on the principles of mutual consideration, equality, respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. Our position, the position of a nonaligned and socialist European country is respected. Even though the political orientations of the neighboring countries involved are different, they share a common interest in efforts for peace and for relaxation of international tension.

The visit of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to Italy concluded with an expression of satisfaction over the existing relations between the two countries and their further progress imbued with the spirit of the Osimo agreements. It is because of this that Yugoslavia and Italy are often pointed out as an example and model of good-neighborly cooperation. During his visit to Hungary Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said that his meeting in Hungary took place at a time of ascending bilateral cooperation between the two countries in all fields; that is, in economic, cultural-educational and political relations. It was clearly pointed out on that occasion that Yugoslavia and Hungary can achieve even more in their relations. The visit of Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky to Belgrade this year also attests to the understanding and successful cooperation between nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria, not only in their bilateral relations but also in the international field. The visit of Nedin Hoxha, Albanian minister for foreign trade, to Yugoslavia has resulted in an expansion of economic cooperation between the two neighboring countries, something that will undoubtedly also encourage further contacts and meetings.

This entire recent exchange of visits makes it possible to solve other existing problems also. The progress made by Yugoslavia in its cooperation with the nationalities living in the neighboring countries is obvious. The position of the minorities in undoubtedly affected by relations among the countries to which they belong but in the same manner the minorities can also contribute to and influence those relations. [paragraph continues]

As a multinational community of free and equal peoples and nationalities, Yugoslavia justly expects that its national minorities in the neighboring countries will be enabled to develop in complete freedom and equality and conformity with the international law incorporated in the UN Charter and the CSCE document.

Developing its political, economic, cultural-educational, scientific and other relations with its neighbors, Yugoslavia also participates in the realization of large joint projects. Examples of such participation are, for instance, the Iron Gate-I and Iron Gate-II projects, the Karavanke Tunnel, the Titograd-Shkoder railway and other projects that may be smaller in size but are nevertheless important.

In many parts of the world borders are a thorn in the side of relations between the neighboring countries. Some of them are hotbeds of world crises and cause tensions and armed attacks, provocations, accusations or cool relations. The unequal economic and political relations in the world, hunger, an intensified arms race and the bloc aspirations to a division of the world and the spheres of influence have shaken an already fragile detente and further increased tension in international relations. The manifestations of good relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors are all the more an important element of European cooperation and of peace in the world. They are a result of the principles applied to relations with foreign countries among which the neighboring countries have a special place. However, what is also involved in this connection is the reputation enjoyed by Yugoslavia as a nonaligned and socialist country, the reputation of Tito's policy.

USSR'S KHOLOV UNABLE TO ANSWER QUESTION ON TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD111743 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Aug. (TANJUG)--Supreme Soviet of the USSR Presidium Vice-President Makhmadula Kholov stated at a press conference here in New Delhi today that the Afghan troops are "fully able" to confront the rebels in the country. Kolov was not, however, able to answer the question put to him by Indian journalists "Why is the presence of Soviet military forces necessary then?"

Kholov said that it is up to the "Afghan Government to decide the right moment for the withdrawal of Soviet troops." Kholov said that the Afghan military units are "still at a stage of formation" so that the "Soviet assistance is indispensable for completing the process." Kholov said that the withdrawal of Soviet troops is also "rendered difficult" by the "intensified offensive" of rebels following the partial withdrawal in June.

DJURANOVIC VISITS MONTENEGRIN TOURIST TOWN OF BUDVA

LD111803 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Budva, 11 Aug--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held talks in Budva today with leaders of Montenegroturist and Budva municipality on the renewal of tourist facilities and the further development of tourism. During the talks Djuranovic assessed as positive the results achieved up to now in renewing and reconstructing Budva. Then in the company of Dragan Culafic, president of the Budva Municipal Assembly, he visited the recently completed market center in this well-known Montenegrin resort.